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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/765,027	01/26/2004	Kwan Ju Koh	20059/PIA31191	1316
34431.	7590 03/08/2005		EXAMINER	
HANLEY, FLIGHT & ZIMMERMAN, LLC 20 N. WACKER DRIVE			NOVACEK, CHRISTY L	
SUITE 4220			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, II	CHICAGO, IL 60606			
			DATE MAILED: 03/08/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/765,027	KOH, KWAN JU			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Christy L. Novacek	2822			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 Ja	nuary 2004.				
	action is non-final.				
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. △ Certified copies of the priority documents 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
	•				
Attachment(s)					
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate atent Application (PTO-152)			

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the communication filed January 26, 2004.

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In line 18 of claim 1, "an" should be changed to "a".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In line 15 of claim 1, a word such as "layer" or "gate " should be added after "polysilicon".

In line 19 of claim 1, it is unclear as to which of the previously recited nitride layers "the nitride" is referring.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,309,933) in view of Yagashita et al. (US 6,607,952).

Regarding claim 1, Li discloses forming a first oxide layer (12) on a surface of an active region of a substrate (10) and implanting ions thereinto for forming a low-doped drain (65) in the active region, forming a nitride layer (22), removing a part of the nitride layer and the oxide layer where a gate will be located and etching the substrate corresponding to the part by a predetermined depth, forming a second oxide layer (32) over an exposed portion of the substrate, implanting ions (38) into the substrate, removing the second oxide layer, depositing a gate insulating layer (40) and a polysilicon layer (42), polishing until the nitride layer is exposed, removing the nitride layer, depositing a conformal oxide layer (62) and a second nitride layer (64), etching the second nitride layer to form a gate sidewall (70) of nitride, implanting ions (72) into the substrate to form a source and drain (68) at both sides of the gate and removing an exposed oxide layer (col. 3, ln. 50 – col. 5, ln. 67). Li does not disclose selectively forming a shallow trench isolation in a substrate. Yagashita discloses forming a shallow trench isolation (12/13) in the substrate of an integrated circuit in order to electrically isolate the active regions on the substrate so that multiple devices may be formed on the substrate, as is well-known in the art (col. 4, ln. 59-62). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form shallow trench isolation regions in the substrate of Li, as shown by Yagashita, because it is conventional in the art to form these regions for the purpose of electrically isolating active regions on an integrated circuit substrate.

Regarding claim 2, Li discloses that the substrate is a silicon substrate (col. 3, ln. 23-25).

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Regarding claim 3, Yagashita discloses that the shallow trench isolation includes oxide layers (col. 4, ln. 59-62).

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Regarding claim 4, Li discloses that the predetermined depth is about 800-1200 Angstroms (col. 4, ln. 9-13).

Regarding claim 6, Li discloses that the step of polishing until the nitride layer is exposed, includes a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) step (col. 4, ln. 45-48).

Regarding claim 7, Li discloses that the second nitride layer is removed by an etch back process (col. 5, ln. 53-55).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. and Yagashita et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bovaird (US 4,830,975).

Regarding claim 5, Li discloses growing the second oxide layer to have a thickness of about 100-150 Angstroms, but Li does not disclose the particular temperature range used to grow the oxide (col. 4, ln. 14-18). Like Li, Bovaird discloses oxidizing a silicon substrate to grow a thin layer of oxide thereon. Bovaird states that this thin oxide layer can be formed by a wet oxidation method at a temperature of 750°C (col. 2, ln. 64-65). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to grow the second oxide layer of Li by the oxidation process taught by Bovaird because Li does not disclose any particular temperature to be used and Bovaird teaches that a wet oxidation done at 750°C can successfully oxidize a thin layer of a silicon substrate.

Conclusion

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The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Nishinohara (US 6,465,842) and Park (US 6,642,130) disclose forming elevated LDD regions for a MOSFET.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christy L. Novacek whose telephone number is (571) 272-1839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays 7:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amir Zarabian can be reached on (571) 272-1852. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CLN March 2, 2005

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